#### NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1888. --- TEN PAGES.

## STRIKE IN CHICAGO ENDED.

DEMANDS OF THE MEN PARTLY GRANTED.

WAGES INCREASED AND THE DIVISION OF HOURS IMPROVED-SUPPRESSING A RIOT-ARREST OF AN ALLEGED DYNAMITER.

Chicago, Oct. 14 .- The street-car strike was brought to an end this evening, the company having compromised their differences with the North Side men. The lines in that part of the city will be in full operation again tomorrow morning. The terms of the settlement, as given out, are that the company grants the men a slight increase in wages, not as much as was at first demanded, re-employs all of the strikers, and will rearrange the schedule of running time to conform to the request at first made by the strikers. The company will retain the new men, who have been employed since the beginning of the strike, and will probably place them on new lines which are being equipped, or on the extra list. It was agreed at a conference to-day between President Yerkes and the strikers' committee that any other points of disagreement shall be referred to Lyman J. Gage, the vice-president of the First National Bank, who shall be sole arbitrator. The conference lasted nearly six hours. It began with a demand from the strikers for the unconditional discharge of all the new men. This President Yerkes flatly refused to grant. After considerable argument, the matter was compromised, and, as stated above, the new men will man new lines and be put on the ex-tra list. The "Set-car" matter, which was one of the chief grievances of the strikers, was soon disposed of, Mr. Yerkes agreeing to allow the men to appoint a committee to prepare a schedule under which the majority of them will be enabled to work ten consecutive hours instead of in "split tricks," as under the old rule. The matter of increased wages and an hourly scale was a stumbling block, and for a time it seemed as though no agreement could be reached. Mr. Yerkes had, from the first, been opposed to an hourly scale, but finally agreed to it. Then came the demand for increased wages, and an argument ensued which dragged on for a long time. The men finally asked for an increase of 8 per cent all around. Yerkes offered 4 per cent. This the men refused, and after further debate 5 per cent was offered. This was also rejected, but the men ffered to compromise on 6. Mr. Yerkes was infined to resist this, when Mayor Roche, who was present, spoke up rather warmly in the interest of the public and said this was hardly the time

agreement were quickly settled. The West Side men went into session at midnight on Saturday night to decide whether or not to refuse more time for settlement of the North Side matter. A letter from Mayor Roche asking the men to take no action until the result of the conference between Mr. Yerkes and the North Side men to-day was learned, was read, and after an excited debate it was decided to wait for developments, and to-night they are glad that the

to be excessively obdurate on small matters.

The public wanted the matter settled. Then

Mr. Yerkes vielded and the other details of the

When the conference was nearing a close, t riot was narrowly averted on the North Side by prompt action on the part of the police. Two cars were coming down with a patrol wagon in the lead. At Market-st. and Chicago. ave., a large crowd had congregated, and after the wagon and the first car had passed some one "Scab!" and threw a rock at the second This was the signal for an outbreak, and men made a rush for the car. three policemen in it made a valiant struggle to save the new men, but were nearly overpowered, when, in response to an alarm, a lieutenant and fifty patrolmen came up the street from the Chicago-ave. station. They made short work of clearing the street, striking right and left vigorously with their clubs. Many heads received heavy raps and two arrests were made.

Frank F. Magee, a former driver for the North night for alleged complicity in the Kaseburg dynamite case. The police would not state the nature of the information against him.

PREPARING FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE AMERICAN DISPLAY PROMISES TO BE BRILL IANT-ACTIVITY OF FRANCE.

Washington, Oct. 14.— General William B. Frank-lin, Commissioner-General to the Paris Exposition of 1889, and Somerville P. Tuck, Assistant Commissionersulting with the authorities in respect to the exposition. General Franklin says that the prospect of making a creditable display is gratifying. The Gov-ernment display, should one be authorized by Congress, will be a new departure, as far as foreign expositions are concerned. The materials are already largely prepared, and now on exhibition in Cincinnati.

The Commissioner of Agriculture, with whom the Commissioner-General conferred yesterday, has or-

ganized a board, consisting of Professor C. V. Riley, ntomologist; William Saunders, hortfculturist, and Dr. D. E. Salmon, veterinarian of the Department, to superintend the preparation of the agricultural and food products, and the special agents of the department are busy in many parts of the country selecting and shipping specimens. Professor Riley has been commissioned as one of the nine experts provided for by law to go to the exposition. He has also been designated to represent the Commis-sioner of Agriculture in the preliminary work.

omises to be the largest and finest the world ever Though monarchical governments have turned saw. Though monarchical governments have turned a cold shoulder, the republics have responded cordially to the invitation of France, while the Government and people of France are sparing he pains to excel in their undertaking. The waves and products of monarchical countries will be displayed through the individual or co-operative action of their business men. The British people especially are manifesting activity in this regard, having organized a powerful committee of management, with the Lord Mayor of London at the head, and having taken already every inch of space obtainable on any terms.

Steps are being taken at the exposition headquarters in New-York to call the attention of prospective exhibitors to the limited time for preparation, it being necessary to begin shipments by steamer in January.

# AN AGED WOMAN IN A PENAL CAMP.

Atlanta, Oct. 14 (Special).—A negro woman, seventy-two years old, was committed to the Chattahoochee Penal Camp yesterday, where she will remain two years, if she lives that long. She was sentenced stealing \$600. She came from Talbot County, and will be registered as Hannah Davis. She is and will be registered as Hannah Davis. She is infirm and has not a tooth in her head. Last summer she went to a camp meeting and stole a purse con-taining \$600. Every effort was made to induce her to give the money up, but she refused. More than a year ago she stole \$1,000, but after being arrested produced the money and was released on account of her age.

Pittsburg, Oct. 14 (Special) -ilency Hall, of Mercer, Penn., was in this city to-night on his way home, after a three-weeks' stumping tour in Indiana. Mr. Hall spent his time in the part of the State south of In-dianapolis, where the large Democratic majorities come from. He said: "Indiana will give Harrison from 8,000 to 12,000 majority just as sure as the sun rises on election day. I observed closely everything, and base my judgment of the majority on what I saw and heard. The excitement is intense, and the individual voter is being looked after."

Asbury Park, Oct. 14 (Special).—The New-Jersey Presbyterian Synod will open its sixty-ninth annual on here to-morrow in Educational Hall on Thirdave. The Rev. Dr. Frank Chandler, the Moderator of the Synod, and the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Asbury Park, will deliver the annual ser-Church of Asbury Park, will deliver the annual ser-mon at 3 p. m. The first business session will be held on Tuesday morning. Over 500 delegates are expected to be present at the meetings. A public meeting will be held on Tuesday evenling, when the Rev. Dr. Dennis will speak on "Missions in Syria," the Rev. Dr. A. Allen, of Pittsburg, on "Work Among the Freedmen," and the Rev. Dr. Harvey Ganse, of Chicago, on "Colleges and Academies." JUDGE THURMAN'S LETTER:

THOUGH BRIEF, FAR FROM CONCLUSIVE.

THE FIRST DRAFT MADE IN THE OLD ROMAN'S OWN HANDWRITING-A FEERLE ECHO OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

AND LETTER Columbus, Oct. 14.-Judge Thurman's letter of acceptance was given to the press this evening. The first draft of the letter was in the Judge's handwriting, and the typewriter copies showed only a few changes in punctuation from the

original. The letter is as follows: Columbus, Oct. 12, 1888. Hon. Patrick A. Collins and others, Committ

Gentlemen: In obedience to custom, I send you this formal acceptance of my nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States, made by the National Convention of the Democratic party at St.

Columbus and officially notify me of my nomination, I expressed to you my sense of obligation to the connomination. I did not feel at liberty, under the think, that whatever I could properly do to promote the re-election of President Cleveland, I ought to do. His Administration has been marked by such integrity, good sense, manly courage and exalted putriotism, that a just appreciation of these high qualities seems to call for his re-election. I am also strongly impressed with the belief that his re-election would powerfully tend to strengthen that feeling of fraternity welfare, peace and happiness, and to the perpetuity of

I approve the platform of the St. Louis Convention and I cannot too strongly express my dissent from the heretical teachings of the monopolists that the welfare of a people can be promoted by a system of exorbitant The idea that a people can be enriched by heavy and improved by taxing him on all he wears, on all his wife and children wear, on all his tools and im-

plements of industry, is an obvious absudity. To fill the vaults of the Treasury with an idle surand to thereby deprive the people of currency needed for their business and daily wants, and to create powerful and dangerous stimulus to extravagance and corruption in the expenditures of the Government, to me to be a policy at variance with every sound principle of government and of politica

The necessity of reducing taxation to prevent such an accumulation of surplus revenue and the conent depletion of the circulating medium, is so apparent that no party dares to deny it; but when we come to consider the modes by which the reduction may be made, we find a wide antagonism between our party and the monopolistic leaders of our political opponents. We seek to reduce taxes upon the necessaries of life; our opponents seek to increase them good clothing, cheap blankets, cheap tools and cheap lumber. The Republicans by their platform and their leaders in the senate, by their proposed bill, say, increase the taxes on clothing and blankets and thereby increase their cost, maintain a high duty on the tools of the farmer and mechanic and upon the lumber which they need for the construction of their modest dwellings, shops and barns, and thereby prevent their obtaining these necessaries at reasonable prices. Can any sensible man doubt as to where he should stand in this controversy? Can any well-informed man be deceived by the false pretence that a system so unreasonable and unjust is for the benefit of labor-

Much is said about competition of American laborers with the pauper labor of Europe, but does not every man who looks around him see and know that an immense majority of the laborers in America are not engaged in what are called the protected industries? And as to those who are employed in such industries, is it not undeniable that the duties pro-European wages, and that therefore, if it were admitted that our workingmen can be protected by tariffs and more than protected, by that bill? Does not

every well-informed man know that the increase in price of home manufactures produced by a high tariff does not go into the pockets of laboring men, but only ray Company, was arrested to-It seems to me that, if the policy of the De we seek to make the cost of living less, and at the

same time increase the share of the laboring man in the benefits of National prosperity and growth. I am yery respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALLEN G. THURMAN.

GERMAN HOMAGE TO VICTOR EMMANUEL.

WREATHS UPON THE KING'S TOMB. Rome, Oct. 14.—The Pole was present at the time of Count Herbert Bismarck's visit to Cardinal Rampollo yesterday, and gave a short audience to Count Herbert. The latter declared that the existing treaties between Germany and Italy did not admit the possibility of any territorial claim in favor of the Papacy.

Emperor William has invited Premier Crispi, General Viale, Minister of War, and Professor Boselli, Mintefer of Public Instruction, to a luncheon at the German

The Emperor to-day talked at length with a deputa tion of German residents who presented an address of welcome. In the afternoon the Emperor and suite visited the Paraheon and laid a wreath upon the tomb of Victor Emmanuel, and placed their signatures in visitors' book. A crowd gathered outside the Pantheon and gave the Emperor an enthusiastic greeting when he came out, his homage to the late King making a deep impression upon the people and adding to his popularity. Later the Emperor and King Hum-bert walked to the Pinclo and the Villa Borghese. On returning to the Quirtoal a reception was given to Italian officers. Rain prevents the proposed illumina-

tions.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—Emperer William's visit to
Rome has created a better impression here than did
his visit to Vienna. It is not the subject of alarmist

Paris, Oct. 14.-M. de Lesseps and his son con-tinue to stump the country endeavoring to form local committees to obtain subscribers for the remaining Panama lottery boads. Their plan is that each shareholder in the company shall take two new bonds on the condition that the full number of bonds unsubscribed for-1,200,000-shall be taken. If this is scribed for-1,200,000-analy to be released from their engagements. Supporters of M. de Lesseps assert that the shareholders are taking the bonds, but the market is distrustful. During the week Panana Canal stocks were unsettled, moving 20 francs up or down from

FRENCH TRIBUTES TO SHAKESPEARE.

Paris, Oct. 14.-A statue of Shakespeare was uneffed in this city to-day with great ceremony. The municipal authorities and a number of distinguished persons were present. M. Knighton, the giver of the statue; M. Claretie and others made addresses. Passages from Shakespoare's works were recited by Mounet Suily.

GERMAN RULE OVER A SOUTH PACIFIC ISLAND. San Francisco, Oct. 14.-Official announcement is made from the German Consulate, this city, of the declaration of a German protectorate over Pleasant Island, in the South Pacific. It will be ester be subject to the same government as the Marshal, Brown and Providence Islands.

A SPANISH STATESMAN ON PROTECTION. Barcelona, Oct. 14.—Senor Canovasdel Castillo, for-merly Prime Minister, in a speech in favor of protection to day said he was opposed to the idea of gener-osity between nations.

FEATURES OF THE RUSSIAN BUDGET. St. Petersburg, October 14.—The budget for 1887 shows a deficit of £782,500, against £4,589,875, as estimated. The loan of 1887 realized a sufficient sun to cover the extraordinary expenses and leave £5.775.625 at the disposal of the Treasury.

REFUSING TO SALUTE THE FLAG OF PORTUGAL. Tangler, Oct. 14.—The Government of Morocco per-sists in its refusal to salute the Portugese flag. The

SPITTING THE ZANZIBAR OUTBREAK. Zanzibar, Oct. 14.-Negotiations are under way to settle the outbreak of the natives. The Germans are returning to Bagomoyo. It is not true that the

ble was caused by the German officials treating the

At a public meeting of British Indian traders it was resolved to petition the Queen, through the Prince of Wales and Lord Salisbury, to request the German Government to take necessary measures to restore confidence in Zanzibar and thus avoid commercial ruin to the trading community, which numbers 10,000 persons.

CANADA'S CLAIM TO THE ST. CLAIR FLATS CANAL

Ottawa, Oct. 14 (Special) .- In view of the attitude Flats Canal question and the desirability of settling conflicting claims respecting the ownership of the land involved, dispatches have been transmitted to Lord Salisbury giving a full resume of the entire Canadian the various officials connected with the previous issues a moment in the shadow of one of the deep shopraised in relation to this question, and summaries of doors that open on the povement, and a moment Canadian Government, while resolved not to take the initiative in openly claiming ownership of the cenal or part of it, is none the less resolved secretly to hold England to the duty of defending her claim that one end at least of the canal is on British territory.

THE AUSTRIAN RULER AND THE SERVIAN KING. Vienna, Oct. 14.-Emperor Francis Joseph visited King Milan of Servia, in this city, yesterday. Emperor Francis Joseph and the other members of Imperial family, the foreign diplomatic representatives, members of the aristocracy and other notable persons were present at the opening of the Burg Theatre this evening. The Emperor received repeated ovations. The performance was most suc-

King Milan and Count Kalnoky had an interview to-day lasting an hour.

The Emperor, King Milan, the Prince of Wales and the foreign diplomats were present at a state banquet day. The "Presse" asserts that in an interview King flan denied that Austria aimed at annexing Servia. espoke warmly of the friendship of Emperor Francis seph.

M. FERRY AND CONSTITUTIONAL REVISION. Paris, Oct. 14.—M. Ferry, in a speech at Raon l'Etape to-day, said that the country did not desire a revision of the constitution.

UP GOES THE PRICE OF BREAD.

THE BAKERS SAY THEY CANNOT HELP IT. THEY DECLARE THAT RECENT WHEAT SPECULA

TION HAS MADE THE ADVANCE INEVITABLE. The German Master Bakers' Union held a meeting Masonic Temple, at No. 220 East Fifteenth-st. There were about 250 bakers present, from all parts of this city, and the subject of raising the price of bread to meet the advance in flour was long and carnestly discussed, resulting in the passage of a resolution to make an increase of one cent on wha

were the selling prices before the recent wheat specu-

the meeting, and said: "We are compelled to raise the price of bread, not because of a bad crop, but solely by reason of the speculation. We want to be united in this matter, and the public can have no ob-

He then called for the report of the Executive Committee, which had requested Fleischmann, Schulz, edmann and Hausman to co-operate with the little bakers in the proposed movement. Charles Schleier macher, of the committee, a Sixth-st. baker, said that Priedmann, Hausman and Fleischmann had consented, but that Schulz had not been seen.

The chairman asked if any representatives of these men were present, and became quite indignant when no one arose, especially as Adolph Schinkel informed him that Fleischmann's representative had promised to come. Mr. Schinkel said further that it was the duty of those assembled to raise the price of bread, or else the public would believe that they had been trouble was that every baker was afiald of his neighbor's competition. Secretary Goodman thought that no matter what the big bakers did, the union should

exchange similar to the yeast exchange. A general discussion of the subject followed, finally a motion was carried to appoint

lost money during the last two years, and strongly advocated an immediate advance in prices. He said that he had made the change last Monday, and that nobody had complained; that not only had flour advanced, but butter, sugar and lard, also. He then made the following motion: "Resolved, that the price of bread be raised 1 cent, and that not more than

six rolls be sold for 5 cents."

In the discussion which followed the seconding of this motion, Schleiermacher said that it would be impossible to have one price and one weight all over the city, because the West Side bakers sold white bread loaves of about a pound in weight for 6 cents, and the East Side bakers for 5 cents; and, for that reason, he was in favor of making every loaf 1 cent higher. Some doubt being expressed as to whether all would that all would be compelled to as soon as the old stock

of flour was exhausted. Henry Jung offered as an amendment that the chenpest loaf should cost 6 cents. After some further were passed unanimously by a rising vote. The little bakers do not sell many of the larger lowes, but it was understood that on a loaf which is sold for 8 or 10 cents, the weight should be reduced instead of raising

cents, the weight should be reduced instead of raising the price, and that the West Side bakers should be at liberty to either maintain the 6-cent figure or raise it 1 cent, but that the amendment referred to is to be strictly adhered to.

It now remains to be seen how generally the action of the union will be carried out. It was resolved that a meeting should be held next Sunday to hear how the union's action has been received.

There is no doubt that many bakers will indorse the proposed advance, and the news has already produced much gloom among the poer in this city. In conversation with Mr. Goodman after the meeting, he informed the reporter that, under the present condition of things, a loaf which has been sold for 4, 5, or 6 cents weighs from one pound to one and a third, and costs the baker anywhere from 4 to 5.5-8 cents, according to the quality of the flour. He said that the small bakers have made no money lately. It is not thought that the big bakers will co-operate with the ight that the big bakers will co-operate with the

### RACE CONFLICTS IN MISSOURI.

OPPRESSION OF THE NEGRO MINERS.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 14 (Special).-The strike of murder of Thomas Wardell, an extensive mine owner, and the verdict of the coroner's jury to the effect that known, who killed him in self-defence, was so outof the white miners who are on strike by the negro miners who are at work in Loomis and Snavely's miners who are at work in Loomas and Snavely's mine, No. 4. Three years ago the troubles at the Bevier mines began and the striking miners were replaced in part by negroes. This resulted in a race war, in which several negroes were killed and the State troops had to be called out to protect life and property. Since that time the officers of the County of Macon and of the town of Bevier have shown their sympathy with the whites by using every pretext to annoy the sixty colored men who remained at work. The most trivial affairs were sufficient cause for arrest, and the life of the negro was made a burden him. On the other hand flagrant outrages by the white miners against the negroes were allowed to go unpunished. These abuses have been borne by the colored miners patiently, but when the news of the wanton murder of Mr. Wardell was followed by the verdict of the jury and the apparent

MURDERED IN THE STREET.

DEADLY WORK NEAR THE COOPER UNION.

THE VICTIM A TRAVELLING SALESMAN-HIS ASSAILANT UNKNOWN-BOTH WERE WELL DRESSED AND THE DEAD MAN HAD OVER \$100 IN HIS POCKET.

A well-dressed man was stabbed to death last night in Third-ave., within the shadow of one of the doorways of Cooper Union, on the east side of the building. His assailant escaped.

About 9 p. m. two men engaged in excited conversation were seen walking up Third-ave., on The plans recently resuscitated, the reports of the east side of Cooper Union. They paused for the statements made in Congress on the subject are after one was seen to stagger out to the sidewalk, among the documents sent to Downing-st. The throw up his arms, cry out something in a foreign tongue, and fall upon the flagstones. He rolled over and over several times, and finally reached the gutter, where he lay groaning. His companion watched him for a moment, then slowly crossed the avenue, halted a moment to light a cigarette coolly, and then without glancing back sauntered up the avenue.

Several people who saw the man fall gathered about him, thinking him to be drunk, and it was not until fresh blood was noticed on his clothes that any one thought of calling a policeman. Officer Diamond was then summoned from across the avenue. He found that the man had been stabbed just over the heart. An ambulance was called, but before it arrived the wounded man died.

In his pockets was found a card bearing the name "Antonio Glacomio, No. 607 Third-ave." A gold match-box bore the initials "A. G." and \$127 92 in bills and silver were found in his purse. He seemed to be about forty years old. The murderer was also well-dressed and of about

The dead man was identified by his son late at night as Antonio Glacomio, of No. 607 Thirdave. He is a travelling salesman for a wholesale grocery firm. The son thought that the murder grew out of trouble over gambling.

THE SON OF A NEW-YORK BANKER SHOT.

CHARLES MORAN KILLED AT WACO, TEXAS, BY A BUSINESS ASSOCIATE. Waco, Tex. Oct. 14.-Last night Charles W. West,

secretary and manager, killed Charles Moran, vicepresident of the Waco Farm Confederation, and son of a New-York banker. West surrendered. THE YELLOW FEVER IN JACKSONVILLE.

TWO DEATHS-EIGHTEEN NEW CASES-THE VIS-ITING DOCTORS RESIGNING. Jacksonville, Fla., Oct. 14 (Special).-President Neal

Mitchell's official builetin for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 o'clock is as follows: 

The deaths were those of W. S. Pangburn and Miss

Dr. Neal Mitchell has fallen a prey to the fever. J. K. Seward, of New-York, one of his last secretaries, is out to-day for the first time. Dr. Soliace Mitchell ame in to-day from the Sand Hills for the first time in several days. He is well, but thoroughly fatigued. T. T. Stockton, business manager of "The Times-Union," who at one time was considered seriously ill, Auxiliary Sanitary Association, is better. P. Mc-Quald, acting president of the same association, who robbed when flour was less expensive; but that the has been sick, though not with the prevailing fever, is expected to be out in a day or two. Burroughs is reported on the road to rapid recovery. Green Cove Springs, in Clay County, a short distance from Jacksonville, has, up to this time, kept out the yellow fever, but reports come to-day that it

has made its appearance there. One of the latest developments of the epidemic is the action taken by the visiting physicians last appeared in an evening paper, to the effect that the visting physicians were drawing on an average \$500 names at the close of the meeting, so that whatever action should be taken might be rendered as effective as possible.

This is from a Roman Catholic priest, the Rev.

This is from a Roman Catholic priest, the Rev.

This is from a Roman Catholic priest, the Rev.

Thomas McLoughlin, pastor of St. Matthew's comrades were and were receiving no extra compensation, their face. Quinn and his comrades were Roman Catholic Church in New-Rochelle, who

each per month, while the home doctors, who had come the per month, while the home doctors, who had been month or the per month, while the home doctors, who had add, where receiving no eara compensation, the per control of minutes by the minority, declared, because it implies was unlawful and unwarranted, because it implies an uncharitable suspicion against members of the Church, is an attempt practically to seal the lips of every one under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery, and an unlawful invasion of God-given liberties unwarranted by the facts and in violation of the constitu-tion of the Church. "The Southern Presbyterian," each minister, ruling elder and deacon within the bounds of this Presbytery is forbidden to express any adverse opinion respecting the confused and self-contradictory declaration of the Ealtimore Assembly. Whoever dis-regards this prohibition will be guilty of disobedience to the 'powers that be,' and must be prepared to suffer the penalties which those powers will inflict on all

Dr. Neander Woods, of Columbia, in a sermon said:
"I venture to afilim that, in all the twenty years of
the existence of the Southern Presbyterian Church,
neve has one of its courts undertaken to do what
our Presbytery has done within the last few days."
Dr. Brackett, pastor of the largest and most influential church here, said: "I cannot believe that the
synod will indorse this unlawful, unkind and unparalleled decree. I feel under no obligations to
obey it."

NO MONEY TO ALD IMMIGRATION. Opelika, Ala., Oct. 12 (Special).—At the recent meeting of the Alabama State Agricultural Society Huntsville, a resolution was passed requesting the Legislature to appropriate \$25,000 to be expended in liance of the State now come to the front with resolu-tions opposing such expenditures of the people's money. The Chambers County Alliance passed a resolution instructing their Rep e en a ives and S nations to oppose all appropriations to State colleges and normal schools.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 14 (Special).-A strange incident was witnessed in the Kollock Street Baptist Church this week, when four members were publicly dismissed because they have united with the Mormon made by these silent and mysterious evangelists among the poor and ignorant people of the city, but this is been enrolled as Mormon converts. The elders have been warned about pursuing their preaching in this

followed by the verdict of the jury and the apparent intention of the officers to let the crime go unpunished, the long-suffering negroes became highly excited.

These negroes have been suppled with Winchester rifles ever since the trouble three years ago, and it is learned to-day that the gans have been cleaned and loaded and the first overt act of the strikers will be followed by a general massacre. The whites are practically unarmed, and should a conflict take place the carnage will be fearful.

Several of the negroes went to Bevier the morning and openly accused the Marshal of being derelict in his duty, and warned him and the strikers that the limit had been reached and if there was any more law-lessness they would march on the town in a body, Mr. Wardell was one of the most extensive mine operators in the West. He had his life insured for \$5,000.000.

QUINN'S IGNOT '3LE DEFEAT.

PULLED OUT OF HIS FORT BY THE HAIR.

TWO OF HIS FOLLOWERS PITCHED OUT OF A WINDOW AND PYTHAGORAS HALL RECAPTURED.

Last Friday James E. Quinn, Master Workman of District Assembly No. 49, aided by a deputy marshal with a dispossess warrant and some friends, took advantage of the weak garrison holding Pythagoras Hall and captured the premises in spite of the gallant resistance of the rival faction of D. A. 49. Once in possession Quinn furnished his old office with a wire mattress, bought on the instalment plan, which he padded with stale copies of "Solidarity," and this constituted the sleeping arrangements for himself and other defenders of D. A. 49's battlefield. Saturday was passed in tranquility, no attempt being made to recapture the hall, as was expected, and the Quinn faction spent the day in congratulating themselves.

Saturday night the garrison consisted of James E. Quinn, captain; John Russell, John O'Brien. William Adams and Dyer D. Lum. Vigilantly they kept their watch in the office on the lefthand side of the entrance, Dame Rumor whispering that they passed the time playing an old-fashioned game with a black bottle. However, when the "dog-watch" in the early morning arrived and the stars grew pale, the small but deermined garrison passed the bottle for the last time and composed themselves for a well-earned sleep, the captain taking the mattress. At halfpast 4 yesterday morning a small army of fifteen desperate, well-armed men, led by James J. Fitzsilently congregated in Nolan's eigar store, from which there is an entrance into Pythagoras Hall by a back door. Marshalling his force, Fitzgerald led the way to Quinn's office, where the unlocked door only separated them from their unnscious victims. From the opposite side of the hall Fitzgerald made of himself a battering ram and as he struck the door with his shoulder, turned the knob and the next moment picked himself up on the further side of the room somewhat subdued and exceedingly surprised.

A COURTEOUS COMMAND TO "GIT." With as much courtesy as he could command, Fitzgerald informed the astonished inmates, who voke up at his unceremonious entrance, that they would have to get out, giving them to understand that their presence was obnoxious. For an answer he was struck over the eye with an iron cuspidore in the hands of one of the mea who had been sleeping on the table and who remembered the conspicuous sign on the wall, reading: "Please use the spittoons." As their leader was felled, the attacking party charged to David B. Hill, if we consider only the avowed doctrines through the open doorway and in the dim light of which they are respectively the exponents.

plied their blackthorns on the heads of their In the current issue, it would be worse than plied their blackthorns on the heads of their astonished foes.

Jumping up from his soft plank, O'Brien threv the window and shouted, "Police!" and Murder!" and while doing so was seized from behind and thrown out on the sidewalk, where Officer Lane and five brothers officers found him, but refused to interfere at his request. Meantime the free fight inside was carried on with a vinthe free fight inside was carried on with a vindictive fierceness that threatened broken bones
and cracked skulls. John Russell defended himself with a chair and then clinched with Philip
J. McGrath for possession of the club of the
latter, but the next moment was knocked down by
Longshoreman Cooney, and as he attempted to
rise was struck on the forehead and rendered insensible, and after being trampled on was thrown
out. It took seven stitches to sew up the cut
on his forehead at the Eldridge Street Police Station. William Adams, too, plied an iron cuspidore
with great eff et until he was overcome and thrown
through the window. GETTING INTO QUINN'S HAIR.

thus disposed of, the victorious anti-home clubbers-who, in this instance, were certainly at home clubbing—tangled their horny fingers in Quinn's luxuriant locks and dragged him from under the table, and in spite of his pleadings for able to Governor Hill, who has struck down every legislate mercy, half carried, half dragged, him across the ive attempt to put restraint upon that accursed traffic hall and kicked him down the steps and into

### JUSTICE FOILED BY LAW-BREAKERS.

BRANCH CASE.

Long Branch, N. J., Oct. 14 (Special).—The members of the Law and Order League are energetically endeavoring to find out the men who upset the move-ment to take away the licenses of the liquor dealers who were arrested last summer on the charge of selling liquor and beer on Sundays. Among the liquor dealers arrested were ex-Mayor Joseph H. Cooper, now the Assessor for both the town of Long Branch and the township of Ocean, the Town Commissioner, Daniel Ferns, and the ex-Town Com-missioner, Richard H. Moore. That the detectives employed by the Law and Order League were tampered with by persons in the hire of the liquor dealers and the gamblers to prevent the finding of any indictments against them, there is no longer, any doubt. The league is in possession of evidence which shows that the detectives were visited in New-York by friends of the law-breakers, who induced them not to appear in the grand jury room as complainants. The officers of the league paid these two detectives about \$400 for securing evidence against the gamblers and liquor dealers. The de-tectives promised to appear and testify against the offenders whenever their evidence was wanted. Now they positively refuse to come to Freehold and give their testimony. The State authorities will be unable to secure any indictments in the cases, unless the

to secure any indictments in the cases, unless the detectives appear as witnesses. Ex-Mayor Wilbur A. Heisley is indignant over the forzing of his initials to the two telegraphic dispatches sent to the detectives telling them not to appear or October is against the liquor dealers. He has offered a reward of stoo for evidence against the forger.

The cases of the gamblers will be heard by the grand jury to-morrow. Among the persons summoned as witnesses are a number of prominent officials. An interesting fact has just become known and is the talk of the people throughout the country. Before the members of the present grand jury were sworn into office, many of them were visited by friends of the gamblers and the fliquor dealers, who feared indictment at this term of the Monmouth County Court. Some interesting developments are expected this week.

this week.

"ON TO OKLAHOMA" IS THE WAZER WORD.

Topelia, Kan., Oct. 14.—Captain L. M. Suterthwalte is in this city in the interest of the movement to Oklahoma in the Indian Territory. He sfates that a big colony is being organized for that purpose, and that as soon after the election as possible arrangements will be made for the colony to enter the Territory. The boom from now on will become more public in its character. Six hundred men are already pledged to enter the Territory and endeavor to make a statement, and it is the idea to increase the number at least ment, and it is the idea to increase the number at least stateman, making a magnificent public canvass of denurstatement. ment, and it is the idea to increase the number at least 1,400 more, and with the 2,000 make a stand and stay until force is used by the United States. Able attorneys will be retained and the legal fight carried to the highest courts.

PRICE THREE CENTS. MINISTERS FOR MILLER.

WHY THEY WANT 'IIM FLECTED.

LETTERS FROM PREACHERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

WARM PRAISE FOR THE REPUBLICAN CANDS DATE-THE REPRESENTATIVE OF THE MORAL ISSUES IN THE STATE CAM-PAIGN-THEY KNOW AND FEAR HILL, THE RUM-POWER'S

From numerous parts of the State have come letters written by prominent ministers of various denominations in support of Senator Miller for Governor. Many shades of opinion are represented in these letters. Ministers who are devout be lievers in prohibition do not hesitate to declare their intention of working and voting for Mr. Miller. For his character, ability, career and position on the great issue in the politics of this State, they have nothing but the highest praise, and for him as a representative of the moral and religious side of the issue, they have the deepest regard. Here are some of the letters:

DR. FOULSON NOT EASILY SATISFIED. The Rev. Dr. Thomas L. Foulson, paster of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Flushing, L. I., speaking for the Methodist people and for himself,

clivities. We are also opposed to any and every kind of Heense of the liquor traffic. We do not believe in the ficense of the liquor traine. We do not believe in the least compromise with the vile business. Nor are we in any sense partisan politicians, but we have ever been independent voters. To the best of our knowledge and belief, we have been voting as we pray for over a quarter of a century. Consistency with past convictions and conduct demands that we shall now favor Warner Miller for is the only possibility open to us. No other person is to our mind possibly in the ruce. Mr. Miller is a clean, clear-cut Christian and temperance man, while Mr. Hill is represented by his friends to be the opposite in the

The platform on which Mr. Miller runs does not altogether embody our sentiments on the temperance question, but it suits us a great deal better than the rum question, but it suits as a great actor that the replatform on which Mr. Hill stands. And these two are the only platforms between which we have practically any choice in the present State campaign. We do not see how it is possible for any temperance man (to say nothing of Christian) to advocate by voice or vote the

would be wicked-for us to ignore so good an opportunity substantially to promote the principles we espouse by favoring for the gubernatorial chair the candidate who represents those principles in his private and public character as Warner Miller does. If this poller and method of discharging the solemn obligations of clizenship be not adopted and practised by honest voters on all occasions when their suffrage is to determine questions of so serious import as are involved in the present canvass, should it be a matter of surprise if our Republic shall speedily

topple to ruin! God help us to put in an honest vote for an honest man

on the 6th of November next. DR. KING KNOWS A GOOD MAN. The Rev. Dr. Joseph E. King, principal of the

Fort Edward Collegiate Institute, in which Mr. Miller was at one time a tutor, declares for him in strong terms. He says:

Warner Miller began his public life as a teacher of
Latin in this institution. He did his work thoroughly
and well, and was a pattern of manliness to our young

and well, and was a pattern of maniness to our young men. I have observed his honorable career with great satisfaction. For the position to which he has been nominated I regard him as extraordinarily well equipped, both intellectually and morally. His pronounced attitude for repressing the liquor traffic by a stringent high Meense FATHER McLOUGHLIN ON THE VETO.

emphatic words. Here they are:

1 have read what the New-York elergymen have said in regard to the pending State election, as reported in The Tribune. They put it none too strongly. It is time for outspoken utterance. It is a contest in which the pulpit cannot afford to be silent, nor give forth any uncertain sound. It is a contest which ranges the basest elements of society against the best, the saloen against the home and the church. For one, I am glad that the issue is made so sharp and clear. We have long been wanting an opportunity to meet the rum power squarely at the polls. We have it now—an opportunity which gives to every voter

We have it now—an opportunity which gives to every the chance to put a vote where it will tell directly for or against deceney and morality.

Every vote for Hill means a vote directly for the run interest, and against decency and morality. Every vote for Miller means a vote against the run interest and for decency and morality. It is recognized and openly acknowledged that Hill stands for the saloon and all that acknowledged that Hill stands for the saloon and all thas the saloon represents. He is the champion of the liquot traffic, the friend of the rum power. Indeed, it is boldly and defantly proclaimed by those who hold a leading posi-tion in the management of his canvass that they prefer the saloon to the church. It is a direct and open chal-lenge to the church, and a direct and open insult to every man of sober sense and respectability. It is a repetition of the old Hebrew days, the Phillstines hurling defiance at the armies of the living God, and I believe that the 6th of November will witness a repetition of the result. You may put me down as an enthusiastic supporter of M

The following is the opinion of an Albany minister, the Rev. Dr. S. V. Leech, of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. His remarks are especially valuable, because he has made the temperance question a study of years, and his associations with the Legislature, as chaplain of the

Senate, have placed him in a position to speak understandingly. This is what he says:

I have made the temperance question for years a matter of careful study. During my term as president of the New-York State Temperance Society, and when serving the State Senate as its chaptain, much of my time was accounted to be recognized by the contracting temperance measures penting ing the State Senate as its chaptain, much of my time was occupied in investigating temperance measures pending in the Legislature. I found invariably that ninety per cent of the Republican members were strong friends of the most advanced practical temperance bills introduced and that not ten per cent of the Democratic members favored any measures calculated to restrict or annihilate the sale and use of distilled or brewed liquors. In my opinion the third or so-called Prohibition party is a Democratic analysis.

statesman, making a magnificent public canvass of denun-ciation of the liquor traffic. How any Christian man, in such a crisia, can waste his vote on a candidate who does the stand a "ghost of a show" of clottlon, is one of the